

Mohave County Miner.

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A New Mountain Railway.

Switzerland is the home of mountain railway. With an area not larger than one-third of the state of New York, there may be counted about 100 railways for the sole purpose of carrying passengers to mountain tops varying in height from a few hundred to 6,000 or 8,000 feet. The month of August, 1905, witnessed the opening of a way carrying tourists even far above these altitudes, beyond the clouds, to 10,500 feet; and, when completed, its highest point will reach nearly 14,000 feet above the sea—at the top of the famous Jungfrau, the queen of the Benner Oberland.

There are other mountain railways on the globe attaining much higher altitudes than even this, and on the Ovoya railway of Peru I myself traveled a considerable distance above 16,000 feet; and most of these roads were built for the development of commerce and mining industries. The Swiss mountain railways, however, are almost exclusively in the service of tourists only, numbering in Switzerland alone not far from 1,000,000 every year. They come to admire the scenic wonders of the little country on the roof of Europe, or to seek shelter against summer heat at the many mountain resorts.

The majority of these mountain railways are paying investments. Switzerland, being a country of mountains, is consequently also a country of water courses fed by the inexhaustible store of snow and ice covering many square miles of the Alpine chains. Alaskan ice fields are bedded in between the peaks right in the heart of Switzerland, and although a great deal has been written about the general recession of glaciers, which, in some instances, amounts to 100 and more feet year for year, such losses are quite insignificant compared with the enormous extent of these ice deposits. A number of them have depths of several thousand feet, with millions of tons of solid, hard-frozen ice, continually supplied with fresh snowfalls above. They feed Rhine and Rhone, Po and Danube, during the dry summer months, and the many mountain streams of Switzerland, forming beautiful cascades and falls and rapids, furnish the power which carry tourists in comfortable railway carriages to the very tops from which they themselves come. They are lead to turbine-pits, drive-wheels and generators, and are thus converted into electric power. The Swiss, having no coal deposits of their own, have become acknowledged experts in this branch of technical engineering, furnishing turbines and electric plants for the whole world. Thus, for instance, the gigantic turbines at Niagara Falls, many of which generate forces of from 10,000 to 12,000 horse power each, have been constructed almost without exception by Swiss firms.—Ernest Von Hesse Wartegg, in June Century.

Turning Lead Into Gold.

The ancient alchemists were not all charlatans, writes Prof. R. A. Millikan in Technical World magazine for August. They were simply men who were striving—most of them earnestly and seriously—to find the secret of producing any desired transformation of matter. They were trying to convert one substance into another by varying the proportions of the constituent elements.

Some of the ablest minds of the middle ages were engaged in this search.

Rooger, Bach, Spinoza, Luther, and Liebnitz all believed in the philosophers' stone and in the transmutation of the metals.

What does modern science have to say on this subject? To the question, "Are the elements transmutable in the laboratories of nature?" we may return the answer that certain of them at least are transmutable, and it is probable that in nature's laboratories all of them are being produced from some simple primordial stuff.

It seems probable also that the "Universal Solvent" which will produce this transmutation, and which is perhaps producing it now in the stars, is temperature. But unfortunately, the temperatures required to produce these changes are probably forever beyond man's reach.

But if the secret of this transformation should ever be found, we would be able to unlock almost infinite stores of energy which we now know to be wrapped up in the atoms of the elements.

Should man ever be able to unlock this energy, he would doubtless look back upon the day in which his progenitors burned coal to warm their houses and to drive their engines, with the same curiosity and pity with which we look back upon the day when our naked ancestors plowed their fields with a crooked stick, and lit their fires with the spark from a flint.

Dean Brothers & Taylor, of Silver King, have started a 500-foot tunnel on their mining property, situated a short distance southwest of the old Silver King mine, this county. This tunnel will cross-cut three parallel veins, the first one at a depth of 250 feet, the second one at a depth of 325 feet and the 3rd one at a depth of 450 feet. This tunnel will pass 150 feet below the bottom of the present workings of the mines, and the boys hope they will strike sufficient water in this tunnel to supply a milling plant. If they should strike a sufficient volume of water to meet the requirements of a mill, they will install a plant to treat the ores not rich enough to ship at a profit. They have now on the dump a large amount of ore that could be milled on the ground at a profit. When they get their new tunnel completed they will be in a position to extract ore rapidly and economically, from six drifts run out on the veins from either side of the tunnel and will have an immense amount of stopeing ground above them. We are informed by miners who have worked on this property that it has all the earmarks of a great producer and that the Dean Bros. & Taylor are prospecting and developing it in the most intelligent and workmanlike manner.—Florence Blade.

A golden shower of a hundred and twenty million dollars is falling upon the Pacific Northwest. The map of Oregon, Idaho and Washington is being changed by a new network of black lines. To the hundreds of miles of railway built in 1906 and a thousand will be added in 1907, and yet another thousand in the year following. Three great railway systems have so planned and have made appropriations to carry out these plans. What is the meaning of this activity. In the answer is a vision of a greater Portland, a city of towering business blocks, of miles of wharves and adjoining industries, of homes filling the Willamette-Columbia peninsula and cover-

ing Council Crest and all the lower ridges. For this era of railway construction is a result, not a cause, and the cause creating railways is building a great city at the gateway of the Pacific Northwest.—Donald Macdonald in Sunset Magazine for June-July.

Here is a bit of advice, given by Gov. Folk of Missouri, in an address before a convention of retail merchants, that may be profitably pondered on by all concerned: "We are proud of our splendid cities, and we want them to increase in wealth and population, and we also want our country towns to grow. We wish the city merchants to build up, but we also desire the country merchants to prosper. I don't believe in the mail order citizen. If a place is good enough for a man to live in and make his money in, it is good enough for him to spend his money. No merchant can succeed without advertising in one way or another. Patronize your town papers; build them up and they will build the town up, and build you up increased trade and greater opportunities."

Cheerfully Recommended for Rheumatism.

O. G. Higbee, Danville, Ills., writes, Dec. 2, 1901: "About two years ago I was laid up for four months with rheumatism. I tried Ballard's Snow Liniment; one bottle cured me. I can cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from like affliction." 25c, 50c, 1.00. Sold by Watkins Drugstore.

Sweet Pickled Corned Beef—something new and good, at KINGMAN MEAT MARKET.

Mexico's Richest Don.

Gen. Luis Terrazas, whose wealth, says W. D. Hornaday in the Pittsburgh Dispatch, is conservatively estimated at 200,000,000, celebrated the 75th anniversary of his birth at his palatial home in his home city of Chihuahua a few days ago. Gen. Terrazas is by far the wealthiest man in Mexico, and he ranks well up in the list of wealthy men of the world.

He is said to be the largest individual land owner in the world, his vast estates in western Mexico approximating more than 15,000,000 acres. He owns several hundred thousand head of cattle, horses, sheep and goats. Some of the richest mines in Mexico belong to him. He and his son-in-law Enrique Creel, the acting governor of Chihuahua, control the banking business of this portion of Mexico, and they are largely interested also in some of the big financial institutions of Mexico City.

Three-fourths of the residences and business houses in this city of 50,000 people are owned by Gen. Terrazas, and he receives an enormous income from rentals.

Most of the large industrial plants throughout the state were established and are owned by Gen. Terrazas and Gov. Creel.

Despite his advanced age Gen. Terrazas takes an active interest in his multitudinous business affairs. He devotes several hours each day to directing the management of his vast land estates, mines and other property. He is insured to hardships and privations. He recently made a horseback journey of more than 200 miles inspecting his ranches and farms. It was not an infrequent occurrence while on this trip that he spent 10 and 12 hours a day in the saddle. He employs many thousands of

Mexicans, and he is highly regarded by them all. Many men who are now wealthy and prominent in the business affairs of Mexico owe their fortunes to Gen. Terrazas. He is quick to recognize ability, honesty and faithfulness on the part of his employees, and they are amply rewarded by him.

Gen. Terrazas has been constitutional governor of the state of Chihuahua for many years. He retired from the active duties of the office a few years ago and had his son-in-law, Enrique C. Creel, appointed to the place as acting governor. Gov. Creel has American ideas, and the state is making wonderful industrial progress under his direction.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

Of an Order for an Election for Voting for Delegates to a Proposed Convention for the Formation of a Constitution for the Proposed State of Arizona to be Composed of New Mexico and Arizona as now Constituted, and to Vote Upon the Question of the proposed Jointure.

To the Qualified Electors of the Territory of Arizona, and to Whomsoever Else it may Concern:

KNOW YE: That heretofore, to-wit: on the fourteenth day of July, 1906, by virtue and direction of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of Congress entitled:

"An Act To enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of New Mexico and of Arizona to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved June 16, 1906,

the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of the Territory of Arizona apportioned the 44 delegates proposed under the provisions of said act of Congress to be elected from Arizona, who, together with the 66 delegates proposed to be elected from New Mexico, may constitute a convention for said Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to form a constitution for the proposed State of Arizona, among the several counties of Arizona as follows:

To Apache county..... 1 Delegate
To Cochise county..... 8 Delegates
To Coconino county..... 2 Delegates
To Gila county..... 3 Delegates
To Graham county..... 5 Delegates
To Maricopa county..... 8 Delegates
To Mohave county..... 1 Delegate
To Navajo county..... 1 Delegate
To Pima county..... 4 Delegates
To Santa Cruz county..... 1 Delegate
To Yavapai county..... 7 Delegates
To Yuma county..... 2 Delegates

AND KNOW YE FURTHER by this Proclamation: That under the authority, and by the direction, of the provisions of said act of Congress, it has been by the Governor of Arizona, and is now by this Proclamation, ordered: That at the general election to be held in the said Territory of Arizona on the 6th day of November, 1906, the said Delegates apportioned to the said convention as aforesaid, shall be voted for by the electors qualified to vote at said general election, in the said several counties.

And it is further ordered: That there shall also be submitted to the qualified electors at said general election, a question which shall be stated on the same ballots on which the names

of candidates for Delegates to the convention aforesaid are printed in substance and form as follows:

"Shall Arizona and New Mexico be united to form one State?"

☐ "Yes" ☐ "No"

Electors desiring to vote in the affirmative of that question shall place a cross mark in the square to the left of the word "Yes;" and those desiring to vote in the negative shall place a cross mark in the square to the left of the word "No" in the form above prescribed.

Such election shall be conducted in all respects as prescribed by the laws of the said Territory of Arizona governing general elections.

The returns of said election for Delegates to the proposed constitutional convention shall be made, and the certificates of persons elected thereto issued, as near as may be in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of the Territory of Arizona regulating the elections therein of members of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, and as is further prescribed by said act of Congress.

And the result of the said election upon the question above directed to be submitted to the electors at said election shall be ascertained, returned, and duly certified, as nearly as it is practicable to be done, in the manner prescribed by the laws of this Territory for the ascertainment, return and certification of the results of the election for Delegate to Congress, and as further prescribed by said act of Congress.

And the several precinct, county, and Territorial officers in the Territory who are charged by law with any duties relating to general elections are, so far as those duties are applicable to the election hereby ordered, and not inconsistent with said act of Congress, likewise charged with the performance thereof in respect to this election; and in addition thereto, such other duties in respect thereto as are prescribed by the provisions of said act of Congress.

In Witness Whereof, I JOSEPH H. KIBBEY, Governor of Arizona, have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Phoenix, the Capital, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1906.

(Seal) JOSEPH H. KIBBEY.
By the Governor,
W. F. NICHOLS,
Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.
First insertion July 21, 1906.

Do it To-day.

The time-worn injunction, "Never put off 'till tomorrow what you can do today," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it today!" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it today—and let that remedy be Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years. A few doses of it will undoubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. No matter how deep seated your cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottle, 25c.; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

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